



THE AMERICAN UNION.

SIMON SIEGFRIED, JUNIOR, EDITOR.

MORGANTOWN:

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1857.

Buchanan's Cabinet.

The following nominations for the Cabinet by Mr. Buchanan, have been confirmed by the Senate:

Lewis Cass, of Mich.	Sec. of State.
Howell Cobb, of Ga.	Sec. of Treas.
John B. Floyd of Va.	Sec. of War.
Isaac Toucy of Conn.	Sec. of Navy.
James Thompson, of Miss.	Sec. of Int.
Abner V. Brown, of Tenn.	P. M. Gen.
Jeremiah S. Black, of Pa.	Atty. Gen.

Out With Them.

Here's cold comfort for the office holders of the old extinct Pierce dynasty:—

It is said that Mr. Buchanan has emphatically announced that he will carry out the principle of rotation in office through the whole Union, vacating commissions as they expire.

It is stated, in addition, that the President had already dispensed with the services of Peter G. Washington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Elisha Whittlesey, First Comptroller of the Treasury. The decapitation of the former is said to have been Mr. Buchanan's first official act.

LATER.

A telegraphic despatch from Washington, Sunday night, says:

The President and Cabinet have resolved to turn out office holders generally on the expiration of their commissions.

Good licks, out with them. Let's have new men, and better if possible.

AMBROTYPES!

The greatest improvement in the art of transferring the liniments of "the human face divine," on to plate, or of miniature likeness taking is the Ambrotype. It is far superior to and more durable than the Daguerreotype. Mr. Oliphant, at the "Car," is taking some ambrotypes which far excel any thing of the kind ever produced here before. Go and see his specimens if you doubt. He is an artist and his work proves it to a demonstration. We understand that he intends leaving here about the first of April; so that all who would avail themselves of his services, should do so at once. You can't do better this side of sun down.

At a recent meeting of the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Literary Club of this place, the following resolution complimentary to Dr. J. D. M. Carr, &c. was passed and we publish it with pleasure, as requested:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to Dr. J. D. M. Carr for his very able address delivered before the Society (at Court House Hall) on the evening of the 5th March—also to Dr. D. W. Roberts for the efficient manner in which he discharged the duties of Chairman of the meeting; and to our excellent band, for the delightful music furnished on the occasion.

H. T. MARTIN, Pres't.
H. W. Brock, Sec'y.

We are gratified to learn that Eugene M. Wilson of this place, has received the appointment of District Attorney for Minnesota. His talents, business qualifications and gentlemanly bearing will adorn the station and win him hosts of friends. The Wheeling Daily Times says:

Eugene M. Wilson, Esq. of Winona, Minnesota, has been appointed United States District Attorney for Minnesota, vice Norman Eddy resigned. Mr. W. is a son of Hon. Edgar C. Wilson, of Morgantown, Va., a graduate of Jefferson College, and a young man of talent and energy.

Maj. Wm. B. Zinn announces himself in to-day's paper for a seat in the House of Delegates from Preston Co. The Major is a good man for the station—a man of good practical abilities discretion and integrity, and of enlarged information in regard to our State interests. We hope he may be elected, as he would honor the station and the county. Read his circular—it is a sound, sensible and unanswerable paper.

Jonathan M. Heck, Esq. of Smithtown, is recommended in the last Star for the House of Delegates, by some 80 of his Democratic fellow citizens. The longest pole knocks the shortest.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

Inauguration of James Buchanan as President of the United States.

HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

A vast concourse of people from all sections of the United States were present yesterday in Washington to witness and participate in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of President Buchanan. We subjoin the programme attending the interesting event in detail:—

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Inauguration day opened here this morning with fair and beautiful weather was greeted with firing of cannon and the ringing of bells. There is a great turn out of people, most of whom are anxiously wending their way to the Capitol. The sidewalks of Pennsylvania avenue are completely blocked, and all the balconies are full with an immense mass of living freight. Every available window and position from which a view can be obtained of the procession was occupied long before the hour fixed for the starting of the same.

THE ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Aids. Marshal-in-Chief. Aids. The military, under the command of Col. W. Hickey, or the senior officer on duty. A national flag with appropriate emblems. The President of the United States with President elect and suite, with marshals on their left, and the Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia and his Deputies on their right. A rigged ship, an emblem of national unity and power. The committee of arrangement of the Senate. The Jackson Democratic Association. The Judiciary. The Clergy. Foreign Ministers. The Corps Diplomatique. Members elect, Members and ex-Members of Congress, and ex-Members of the Cabinet. Governors and ex-Governors of States and Territories, and members of the Legislatures of the same. Officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Militia. Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution, of the war of 1812, and of subsequent periods. The Corporate Authorities of Washington and Georgetown. Other political and military associations from the District & other parts. Organized Civil Societies. Professors, Schoolmasters and Students within the District of Columbia. Citizens of the District and of States and Territories.

The various organized bodies of citizens, civil and military, from the District of Columbia and elsewhere, assembled on New York avenue and formed into line in double rank, the right composed of the military, resting on 15th street, where that street intersects the avenue.

At 11 o'clock, A. M. the procession moved from the parade ground down the avenue to the hotel of the President elect. When that part of the procession into which the President & President elect reached the hotel, the whole column halted under orders, faced inwards, and, on the approach of the President, presented arms. They then received the President and President elect, who were then escorted in a carriage from the hotel to the Capitol.

When the head of the column arrived abreast the entrance to the Capitol, the column halted; the military opened ranks, faced inwards, and presented arms, and the carriage containing the President and President elect passed through to the place where the Senate committee were waiting to receive them.

After the President and President elect reached the Capitol, the various portions of the procession witnessed the inauguration according to their pleasure.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies of the inauguration at the Capitol, 31 guns were fired on the public grounds. After which the military, with the marshals, assistant marshals, and aids, as the final ceremony, escorted the President and his attendants to the Executive mansion.

Program of the Inauguration of the President Elect on the 4th of March, 1857.

The doors of the Senate chamber were opened at 11 o'clock, for the admission of Senators and others who, by the arrangement of the committee, were entitled to admission, as follows:

Ex-Presidents and Vice Presidents; the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; the Diplomatic Corps, Heads of Departments, & ex-members of either branch of Congress, and members of Congress elect; Officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress; Governors of States and Territories of the Union, and Ex-Governors of States; the Comptrollers, Auditors, Registers, and Solicitor of the Treasury, Treasurers, Commissioners, Judges and the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown; all of whom were admitted at the North door of the Capitol.

Seats were placed in front of the Secretary's table for the President of the United States and the President elect, and on their left for the Committee of Arrangements. The Chief Justice & Associate Justices of the Supreme Court had seats on the right, in front of the Eastern lobby. The Diplomatic corps occupied places on the left of the principal entrance; Heads of Departments, Governors of States and Territories and other gentlemen entitled to admission occupied those on the right. Members of Congress and members elect occupied the eastern lobby. They entered the Senate Chamber by the door at the top of the main stair case. The eastern gallery was occupied by other citizens, who were admitted by the outside northeastern door only. The circular gallery was reserved entirely for ladies, who entered the Capitol from the terrace by the

principal western door, and were conducted to the rotunda and gallery.

The other doors and entrances to the Capitol were kept closed. The Senate assembled at 12 o'clock. The Diplomatic Corps and the Justices of the Supreme Court entered the Senate Chamber a few minutes before the President elect. The Vice President elect was accompanied to the Capitol and conducted into the Senate Chamber by a member of the Committee of arrangements.

At 11 o'clock, the President and President elect, accompanied by two members of the Committee of Arrangements, proceeded in a carriage to the north gate of the Capitol, and entered the Capitol by the North door, proceeded to the Vice President's room. The Senate being ready to receive them, the President and President elect were introduced by the Committee of Arrangements to the seats prepared for them in the Senate.

After a short pause those assembled in the Senate chamber proceeded to the eastern portion of the Capitol in the following order: The Marshal of the District of Columbia; the Supreme Court of the United States; the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate; the Committee of Arrangements; the President of the United States and the President elect; the Vice President and the Secretary of the Senate; the Members of the Senate; the Diplomatic Corps; Heads of Departments, Governors of States and Territories, the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and other persons who had been admitted into the Senate Chamber.

On reaching the front of the portico the President elect took the seat provided for him on the front of the platform. The ex-President and the Committee of Arrangements occupied a position in the rear of the President elect. Next in the rear of these the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court occupied the seats on the left; and the Vice President, Secretary and members of the Senate those on the right. The Diplomatic Corps occupied the seats next in the rear of the Supreme Court; Heads of Departments, Governors and Ex-Governors of States and Territories, and ex-members of the Senate, ex-members and members elect of the House of Representatives in the rear of the members of the Senate. Such other persons as were included in the preceding arrangements occupied the steps and the residue of the portico.

All being in readiness, the oath of office was administered to the President elect by the Chief Justice; and, on the conclusion of the President's address, the members of the Senate, preceded by the Vice President, Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, returned to the Senate chamber; and the President, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, proceeded to the President's house. The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, with the Marshal of the District, were charged with the execution of these arrangements; and were aided by the police of the Capitol in preserving order. All carriages and horses were excluded from the Capitol Square, whether in the use of the military or otherwise.

These arrangements were made with the desire that the greatest possible accommodation be given to the people to witness the ceremonies. The arrangements within the Capitol were from necessity formed with reference to the limited capacity of the Senate chamber; and those for the exterior were deemed most appropriate with a view of affording the assembled multitude an opportunity of witnessing the inauguration.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens:—I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath "that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

In entering upon this great office, I must humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony & ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the Constitution and the Union which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask them their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these the richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation. Having determined not to become a candidate for re-election, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the government, except the desire ably and faithfully to serve my country, and to live in grateful memory of my countrymen.

We have recently passed through a Presidential contest in which the passions of our fellow citizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance; but when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided, and all was calm.

The voice of the majority, speaking in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, was heard, and instant submission followed. Our own country could alone have exhibited so grand & striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self-government.

What a happy conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule—that the will of the majority shall govern—to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the territories! Congress is neither "to legislate slavery into any Territory or State nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it "shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission." A different opinion has arisen in regard to the point of time when the people of a Territory shall decide this question for themselves.

This is, happily, a matter of but little practical importance. Besides it is a judicial question which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be, though it has ever been my individual opinion that, under the Nebraska act, the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the Territory shall justify the formation of a constitution with a view to its admission as a State into the Union. But be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved. That being accomplished nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory, free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

The whole Territorial question being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as free government itself—every thing of a practical nature has been decided. No other question remains for adjustment; because all agree that, under the Constitution, slavery in the States is beyond the reach of any human power, except that of the respective States themselves wherein it exists. May we not, then, hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, will speedily become extinct? Most happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and practical importance. Throughout the whole progress of this agitation which has scarcely known any intermission for more than twenty years, whilst it has been productive of no positive good to any human being, it has been the prolific source of great evils to the master, to the slave, and to the whole country. It has alienated and estranged the people of the sister States from each other, and has even seriously endangered the very existence of the Union. Nor has the danger yet entirely ceased.

Under our system, there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people. Time is a great corrective. Political subjects, which but a few years ago, excited and exasperated the public mind, have passed away and are now nearly forgotten. But this question of domestic slavery is of far greater importance than any mere political question, because should the agitation continue it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. In that event, no form of government, however admirable in itself, and however productive of material benefits, can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family altar. Let every Union loving man, therefore, exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which since the recent legislation of Congress is without any legitimate object.

It is an evil omen of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union. Reasoned estimates have been presented of the pecuniary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and sections from its dissolution, and of the comparative injuries which such an event would inflict on other States and sections. Even descending to this low and narrow view of the mighty question, all such calculations are at fault. The bare reference to a single consideration will be conclusive on this point. We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our extensive and expanding country, such as the world never witnessed. This trade is conducted on railroads and canals—on noble rivers and arms of the sea—which bind together the North & the South, the East and the West of our confederacy. Annihilate this trade, arrest its free progress by the geographical lines of jealous and hostile States, and you destroy the prosperity and onward march of the whole and every part, and involve all in one common ruin.

But such considerations, important as they are in themselves, sink into insignificance when we reflect on the terrible evils which would result from the dissolution to every portion of the confederacy—to the North not more than to the South, to the East not more than to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray; because I feel an humble confidence that the kind Providence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most perfect form of government and Union ever devised by man, will not suffer it to perish until it shall have been peacefully instrumental, by its example, in the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Next in importance to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union is the duty of preserving the government free from the taint, or even the suspicions of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of republics; and history proves that when this has decayed, and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever.

Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its treasury. This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditure, and begets a race of speculators and jobbers, whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and concocting experiments to obtain public money. The purity of official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil.

The natural mode of relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the treasury to great national objects, for which a clear warrant can be found in the Constitution. Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt, a reasonable increase of the navy, which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage afloat, now greater than that of any other nation, as well as to the defence of our extended sea coast. It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical, and efficient administration of the government. To reach this point it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff, & this has, I trust, been accomplished in such a manner as to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures especially those necessary for the defence of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch, for the purpose of benefiting favored corporations, individuals or interests, would have been unjust to the rest of the community and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff.

But the squandering of the public money sinks into comparative insignificance as a temptation to corruption when compared with the squandering of the public lands. No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the public lands. In administering this important trust, whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to reserve these lands as much as may be for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories by furnishing them a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall procure homes for our children & children's children, as well as for those exiles from foreign shores who may seek in this country to improve their condition, and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Such emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both in peace and in war. After becoming citizens, they are entitled, under the Constitution and laws, to be placed on a perfect equality with native born citizens; and in this character they should ever be kindly recognized.

The Federal Constitution is a grant from the States to Congress of certain specific powers, and the question whether this grant should be liberally or strictly construed, has, more or less, divided political parties from the beginning. Without entering into the argument, I desire to state, at the commencement of my administration, that long experience and observation have convinced me that a strict construction of the powers of the government is the only true, as well as the only safe, glory of the Constitution. Whenever, in our past history, doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, these have never failed to produce injurious and unhappy consequences. Many such instances might be adduced, if this were the proper occasion. Neither is it necessary for the public service to strain the language of the Constitution; because all the great and useful powers required for a successful administration of the government, both in peace and in war, have been granted either in express terms or by the plainest implication.

Whilst deeply convinced of these truths, I yet consider it clear that, under the war-making power, Congress may appropriate money towards the construction of a military road, when this is absolutely necessary to the defence of any State or Territory of the Union against foreign invasion. Under the constitution Congress has power "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," and to call forth the militia to "repress invasions." Thus endowed, in an ample manner, with the war-making power, the corresponding duty is required that "the United States shall protect each of them [the States] against invasion." Now, how is it possible to afford this protection to California and our Pacific possessions, except by means of military roads through the Territories of the United States, over which men and munitions of war may be speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet and to repel the invader? In the event of a war with a naval power much stronger than our own, we should then have no other available access to the Pacific coast, because such a power would instantly close the route across the isthmus of Central America. It is impossible to conceive that, whilst the constitution has expressly required Congress to defend all the States, it should yet deny to them, by any fair construction, the only possible means by which one of these States can be defended. Besides, the government, ever since its origin, has been in the constant practice of constructing military roads.

It might also be wise to consider whether the love for the Union which now animates our fellow-citizens on the Pacific coast may not be impaired by our neglect or refusal to provide for them, in their remote and isolated condition, the only means by which the power of the States on this side of the Rocky Mountains can reach them in sufficient time to protect them against invasion. I forbear, for the present, from expressing an opinion as to the wisest and most economical mode in which the government can lend its aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work. I believe that many of the difficulties in the way which now appear formidable will, in a great degree, vanish as soon as the nearest and best route shall have been satisfactory ascertained.

It may be proper that, on this occasion, I should make some brief remarks in regard to our rights and duties as a member of the great family of nations. In our intercourse with them, there are some plain principles, approved by our own experience, from which we should never depart. We ought to cultivate peace, commerce and friendship, with all nations; and this not merely as the best means of promoting our own material interests, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence towards our fellow men wherever their lot may be cast. Our diplomacy should be direct and frank, neither seeking to obtain more, nor excepting less than is our due. We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self-preservation. To avoid entangling alliances has been a maxim of our policy ever since the days of Washington, and its wisdom no one will attempt to dispute. In short we ought to do justice in a kindly spirit, to all nations, and require justice from them in return.

It is our glory that, whilst other nations have extended their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a brave kindred, and independent people to blend their destinies with our own. Even our acquisitions from Mexico form no exception. Unwilling to take advantage of the fortune of war against a sister republic, we purchased these possessions under the treaty of peace, for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent. Our past history forbids that we shall in the future acquire territory, unless this be sanctioned by the laws of justice and honor.

Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to interfere or to complain if, in the progress of events, we shall still further extend our possessions. Hitherto in all our acquisitions, the people, under the protection of the American flag, have enjoyed civil and religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous and happy. Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased; and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful progress.

I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, whilst humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence on this great people.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 4th 1857.

The New Tariff Bill.

The following are the principal provisions of the new Tariff Bill which has lately passed Congress:

1. A large extension of the Free List, placing thereon many articles scarcely produced or raised in this country, which enter as raw materials into the composition of our manufactures.
 2. A reduction of the present rates of duty on iron, cotton and woolen fabrics, hemp, sugar, wool costing over twenty cents per pound, and most other articles now charged thirty to twenty five per cent.
 3. Wool costing less than twenty cents per pound will henceforth be free.
 4. Distilled spirits, liquors, &c., hitherto charged one hundred per cent., are reduced to seventy-five per cent.
 5. Wines, cut glass, meats, raisins, snuff, cigars and all forms of manufactured tobacco, all manufactures of rosewood, mahogany, &c., sweetmeats, prunes, &c., are reduced from forty per cent. to thirty, if not to a lower figure.
 6. A general reduction of twenty per cent. on all articles not carried in the Free List or reduced either to four or eight per cent.
- That this act will abundantly reduce the revenue, within the course of two or three years, we cannot doubt.

Northwestern Virginia Railroad.

The lease of the North Western V. Railroad is now complete and the road under the entire control of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, which company is making every arrangement to place the road in a full working condition, capable of doing the heavy business, which will naturally accrue to it. The Parkersburg News of the 18th inst. says:

In the course of one month from this date, at the farthest, we are reliably informed the entire work of ballasting, will have been completed, at which time all through freights that can be shipped to or from Baltimore via the Ohio river will be sent over this road; the postponement of the date for commencing such shipments, which have been rendered expedient by the experience of the company in opening the Baltimore road to Wheeling before the road, had been in a condition to allow sending over it the vast amount of freight which offered itself, by which act the company received a drawback from which it did not recover for a long time.

The tariff of rates for freight, &c., has been published and is now at the office of the company in this place. The rates charged for through business are the same as those existing on the Baltimore road, and the way charged are also proportionately the same, and in all other respects the two roads are on precisely the same footing.

Already large amounts of freight are being received here from the Muskingum, and other points, while after the date of the final opening of the road the entire trade of the lower Ohio valley, bound for the eastern markets must necessarily pass over our road. The saving to every steamboat bound up the river laden with freight, discharging at this point, will average, between Wheeling and this place, full two days, and between Pittsburg and here, from three to five days.

We learn by telegraph that President Brooks, of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and others, interested in opening the Parkersburg road, who are now at the West, left Wheeling on Saturday morning in the steamer Courier, for Parkersburg.

Gen. Walker and his Position.

The Petersburg Democrat speaking of Walker and his prospects, says:—Walker is a man of genius, and, under better circumstances, might have been distinguished as a ruler of men. The fatal mistake he made in Nicaragua, was in disconnecting himself altogether from a Spanish party. At first he appeared only as the auxiliary of one of the parties that were contending for the popular support. In this character he acquired positive power, and a position which, if not strong, was in a high degree, honorable and effective. He was not content with this. He must be the chief in name, as well as in fact, and the consequence is that he has not only the whole Spanish population, but the whole aboriginal population of the country, against him. His whole dependence is upon adventurers from abroad. These men are brave to desperation; they are more than a match for any troops of any nation that can be brought against them; but they are no match for country fever, and for that slow wasting of the strength that comes from the want of proper food and rain.

Walker's strength, therefore, is accidental while the forces that work against him are certain and self-appointed. These latter spring from the soil—they are the people—while he is perpetually in the light of a bird of prey, which comes from a distant horizon, and has only for its object to gather up some temporary spoil. They do not recognize him as a part of themselves. He is a stranger, a terrible and powerful, but still a stranger; and the first intimation of weakness on his part, is the signal for all hands to rise against him. No people love to be ruled by strangers.

It is only when the foreign force is great enough to make itself felt as irresistible, that it can establish itself as a permanent dominion.

This, then, is the secret of Walker's uneasy position. He has dropped his Spanish party, and has trusted himself exclusively to a source of supply for his army which is uncertain at the best, and which is sure to fail him in the exigencies of a campaign, by reason of the malignant influence of the climate.

Perforated Postage Stamps.—The Post Office Department has recently introduced an improvement in the postage stamps, which adds greatly to their public convenience. It has had them prepared on sheets with perforations around the borders of each stamp, so that they can be separated, one from the other, without using a knife or pair of scissors. Besides the saving of time in this improvement, there is greater security for the points or rough edges left by the perforations will stick better to the letter, there being none of the risk of the edges turning up, as when it is continuous. This plan of perforating letter stamps is practiced in Europe.

The Fastest Growing State.—There is a rivalry of rapid growth between Wisconsin and Iowa. Up to 1850, and perhaps since, Wisconsin has grown faster than ever a state grew before, excepting California in the first heat of the "gold fever." But the census taken last year in Iowa, the returns of which are just published, show that Iowa is not far behind, if indeed she does not contest pre-eminence with Wisconsin.

Mr. Buchanan's nephew is to be his Private Secretary, and his niece is to be the honors—in the absence of his wife.

The Michigan Legislature made appropriations to the amount of \$100,000—among which is \$10,000 to Kansas.

The attempt to raise cotton in Australia are said to be successful.